LAND BATTLE ON LONG ISLAND

MIMIC WAR OF THE GUARDSMEN LIKE THE REAL THING.

Citizen Soldiers in Exciting Engagement Digress From West Pointers' Plans, but Make Good-Fort Life Precisely as It Would Be in Time of Actual War.

The siege of New York continued yesterday. The defence of the harbor by the Regulars, assisted by the Seventh, Thirteenth and a detachment of the Fortyseventh Regiments, was not broken in any way. The day was given up to drills and exercises, so that when the enemy comes in force, probably to-morrow or Friday night, and attempts to land or steal by Forts Wadsworth. Hamilton, Totten and Schuyler the combined force of Regulars and volunteers will be ready for him and try to drive him back.

This war game which is going on at the entrances to the harbor is no play affair. It was planned by the War Department at Washington and is the first of a series of attacks and defences of the fortifications ail along the Atlantic coast and it is regarded as one of the most serious preparations in time of peace for war that has ever been undertaken in this country. It provides for the first time for such cooperation with the Regulars as the National Guardsmen near each fort will be expected to give in time of actual war. Its design make the volunteers a definite factor n the regular establishment. After the attack on New York is finished others will e made on Boston, Portland, Baltimore, Charleston and other places.

It is because the War Department regards the manœuvres as of great importance that the volunteers who have been mustered to Uncle Sam's army for a week have taken the work with the utmost seriousness. The Seventh and Forty-seventh are used as infantry to repel landing parties. The Thirteenth, which is an artillery regiment, is used to help out the regulars at the massive guns in the forts. The force of regulars is not sufficient by one-half to man the guns, and the combined force of the regulars and the Thirteenth being stationed at the guns could not repel a landing party or a force marching upon the forts from the

The game was going on for a week before the volunteers went to the forts. The regular garrisons went into camp and special drills were given them at the guns and in working with range finders and searchlights to pickup and theoretically destroy attacking vessels which have passed in at Sandy Hook. Every night there has been an attack on the forts and this will ontinue until the men at the forts are ready for a supreme test at the end of the week.

One man down at Sandy Hook knows al e secret moves. He is the one who is putting up the jobs on the men in the forts. He alone knows when the big attack is to be made and how it is to be done, and he won't tell. He is Col. Harris, the district commander of the artillery zone about New York. He is at Fort Hancock and has five army boats, mine layers, tugs and launches at his disposal. Every night he has been sending a telegram reading something like this to Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton:

The enemy has just passed Sandy Hook and is proceeding up the harbor. The force consists of two battleships, two cruisers and a gunhoat. They are in battle formation, at distances of about two hundred yards.

Col. Crawford at Fort Wadsworth and Lieut,-Col. Williams at Fort Hamilton have received these messages and have set their men at work to pick up the fleet.

This fleet is not altogether mythical, for utting up the jobs on the men in the forts.

his fleet is not altogether mythical, for Col. Harris at once has started up his little fleet of army boats and has become the against whom he has sent his warnenemy against whom he has sent his warn-ing. The double searchlights of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, with their 60 inch reflectors, have sent their rays criss-crossing up and down and back and forth. In the charting rooms the men word comes to them that one of the boats s sighted. The range finders come into ervice and the men with the plotted squares the harbor quickly work their tables d telegraph the exact spot to the men the guns. These are loaded and trained bear on the vessel which has been picked to bear on the vessel which has been picked up, ready to shatter it. The lights remain on the vessel a given number of seconds. She runs up a signal that she has been destroyed and then the hunt goes on for the other ships of the enemy. One by one they are picked up and destroyed and the forte here were

nd the forts have won. This is the game that has been going on This is the game that has been going on night after night. Only the easy moves have been tried thus far. The enemy's ships have kept well in the channel. They are painted white on their upper works, and of course they have to burn harbor When the volunteers went to the fights. When the volunteers went to the forts the game was kept up, and in addition special drills were given them for the defence of the forts and long lectures were made by nearly a dozen officers from the West Point Academy sent down for that

special purpose. instruction of the volunteers advanced another stage yesterday. It got so far that the part of the Seventh Regiment own at Fort Hamilton went out toward he Gravesend Racetrack, four companies o play the part of an advancing force of an enemy from the centre of Long Island and two companies to play the part of an advance guard from the fort to protect it. The forces came together on the Dyker Meadow golf links and had a nice shooting

time of nearly half an hour.

The West Point officers assumed that a military force of the enemy had come along the Merrick road on Long Island to attack the forts from the rear. The enemy was supposed to have encamped for the night at Flatlands. At 2:30 P. M. he was supposed to have the saighbarhood of Twenty to the in the saighbarhood of Twenty. Flatlands. At 2:30 F. M. de of Twenty-sed to be in the neighborhood of Twenty-could avenue and not far from the ponies could avenue at Gravesend. The eventh's men had been sent out of camp

Fight after the noon meal.

Major Fiske took Companies D, I, F and G and started out for Twenty-second avenue. He was the advance force of the enemy and was called the Brown army. His men had brown hats. Major McLean staved behind with Companies A and C. stayed behind with Companies A and C. siayed behind with Companies A and C. His force had gray caps and was known as the Gray army. Ocl. Appleton and staff went along as spectators. Capt. Hunt, Lieuts. Baer. Whitlock, Morris, Ennis and Cassad, the West Point officers, went along as umpires and wore white bands about their hate ellowing them. To pass about their hats allowing them to pass from one line to the other. Each of the Seventh's Majors had a map of the city

streets and only general instructions. Each force had to find the other. The forces threw out their patrols, which are scouts practically; each had its advance guard and each had its outposts. The small boys down in the Bay Ridge part of

that boys down in the Bay Rudge part of the forwn had a fine time trailing along.

Cautiously the forces approached each other. The signs of the regular army were used. Motions were made by the patrols from time to time indicating that he enemy was yet in sight. Finally there is the grown the Brown army and came a motion from the Brown army and a similar one from the Gray that the enemy was in sight. A patrol held up his rifle above his head in a horizontal position. Quick commands were given and the forces

They came in sight of each other, just as had been planned by the West Point men, at the edge of Dyker Meadow. The commanding officers did not know that they were to meet there. A battleline was thrown out and the shooting began. There were taken and vollers by commanies and were rushes and volleys by companies and

also individual shooting.

Major Fiske then attempted a flanking movement. He turned Major McLean's force of two companies to one side. Still the rushes continued. The game was working out slightly different from that planned by the West Pointers. On and on the two forces rushed. The smoke clouded the view. Still the boys kept at their shooting and the shouts of the officers

spurred them on. The West Pointers were between the two forces and almost hidden from each side as they rushed back and forth to see that the game was being played

in the right way.

Major McLean, having the smaller force, had orders to retreat behind a little ridge at a certain time. He carried out the movement and the Brown army came on with a rush. When the forces were within 150 yards of each other Capt. Hunt, the umpire, blew a whistle and called the game off

The two forces then marched into camp just before 6 o'clock, nearly an hour and a half after a recall had been sounded from the fort, and which had not been heard because the fighting troops were far out of the reach of the sound of the bugles. The Seventh's men were tired when they

The Seventh's men were tired when they came back, but they were game and went through the routine of camp ceremonies with a snap that excited the admiration of the regulars' officers.

"It was one of the best moves I ever saw." said Capt. Hunt.

The morning also had been strenuous for the Seventh. The companies were drilled in outpost duty and to add excitement half a dozen men were sent out into South Brooklyn and Bath Beach, told to disguise themselves and try to steal back disguise themselves and try to steal back into camp. One man succeeded in getting back unobserved. These men were supposed to have dynamite cartridges to blow

up the big guns.

The man who got back took off his coat, fixed himself up with branches of trees and bushes and came stealing back in the long grass. Soon a delivery wagon coming to the fort droye by, and as it sheltered him from view he darted toward it, leaped him from view he darted toward it, keaped upon a support at its side and thus screened himself. It took him well within the reservation and when it was about to make a turn, exposing him, he dropped into the tall grass and lay motionless for a long time. Then he inched his way along and finally got squarely within the line of sentries. He had won out.

tries. He had won out.

Another man borrowed a pair of overalls somewhere in South Brooklyn, took off his military trappings, blackened his face and tried to sneak in as a harmless son of Ham. He got by all the lines but the last and was discovered just in time to record capture. His face was too black for an ordinary negro and excited the sentry's

All the other men tried to steal back by All the other men tried to steal back by wallowing through the grass and weeds. One by one they were picked up. One was trailed for nearly twenty minutes by a sentry also sneaking through the grass and just as the invader thought he had a clear field his opponent stood up almost within fifty feet of him and cried. "Halt!"

fifty feet of him and cried, "Halt!"

And so the game of instruction went on all day. The Seventh's men were kept on the jump from morning to night. The rank and file, as well as the officers of the Seventh, were extremely eager to make a good impression on the regulars, and they worked assiduously."

worked assiduously."

It was easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a civilian to enter their camp yesterday. The reporters had to wait a long time before their cards were viséd and they were allowed under rigid escort to approach the commanding officer's tent. Constantly the cry "Corporal of the guard!" rang out. Friends officer's tent. Constantly the Gyporal of the guard'" rang out. Friends who went down in automobiles had to wait often for an hour to see the person for whom they called. In most cases he was not allowed to cross the line of sentries and he had to talk with his callers from inside the lines. It was business from court to finish. tart to finish.

at sunrise and shoot you."

"Deed'n I won't go out again," said the valet, who had taken his master seriously.

The men of the Thirteenth also excited the admiration of the Regulars. Their work consisted of handling the big guns and shooting at targets 2,600 yards out in the bay. They fired sub-calibre charges from the big guns. One of the boys made nine hits out of ten and another made eight hits. The targets were stationary and were pretty badly shattered. The men will shoot at moving targets to-day.

were pretty badly shattered. The men will shoot at moving targets to-day.

The boys then went into the mortarpits and worked the big guns there. There was so much to be learned that the regulars did very little drilling themselves, but stood by to give instruction. The men had sixty seconds to run out the ammunition and load and train the guns on the targets, which they could not see, but whose location which they could not see, but whose location was fixed by rangefinders and telegraphed to them. Several of the groups had their mortars ready to fire in forty-eight seconds, a record of which the regulars would have

been proud.

One of the groups of four mortars was trained so accurately that every shot would have fallen on the deck of a battleship and would have destroyed it. It was hard work turning and twisting the big guns, loading them and cleaning them, running out ammunition and taking up stations. The regulars said that the Thirteenth's men were "all to the good" and would be ready for the enemy when he came up the bay in a real effort to try to get by the forts.

Last night each of the West Point officers had a company of the Seventh to talk to about the advance movement which culminated in the Dyker Meadow fight. The exercises at the other forts were similar to been proud

nated in the Dyker Meadow fight. The exercises at the other forts were similar to those at Fort Hamilton.

The exercises to-day will consist of more drills at the guns for the Thirteenth and of sending the Seventh's men on the jump to the stations they are expected to occupy for the landing attack on Thursday and Friday nights. Where and when this attack will be reade, how many man will be enfor the landing attack on Thursday and Friday nights. Where and when this attack will be made, how many men will be engaged in it and what moves will be necessary to check it only Col. Harris down at Fort Hancock knows. He will simply telegraph to the forts that the enemy has passed in and Colonels Crawford and Williams will have to do the rest. The firing will be of sub calibre variety, so as not shake up all the lower end of the harbor, and, of course only blank cartridges will be used.

The landing parties may come overland by way of Coney Island upon the rear of Fort Hamilton and may come up from Tottenville and over the back roads of Staten Island to reach Fort Wadsworth. Every road and every rod of beach on the water front will be patrolled by the men from the forts.

water front will be patrolled by the men from the forts.

The attacking fleet probably will hug the shores of Gravesend Bay and the bay along South Beach on Staten Island. Rockets will be sent up when the enemy is discovered, battle alarms will be sounded, men will be deployed hither and thither with reserves to assist at this spot and that. If the invaders get near enough to land there promises to be an engagement on land that will make the ears of the tvolunteers ring and their eyes to dance for a long time to come.

Col. Harris is cooking up the scheme and there are a lot of officers and serious minded soldiers at all the forts at the harbor entrances who are determined not to be caught napping and who mean to beat him

at the game.

It is expected that Brig.-Gen. Bell, chief of the General Staff, and Col. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, as well as the leading officers of the artillery part of the army, will come on from Washington to see the final clash, and thus be able to see how the war game will be worked out at other forts along the Atlantic Coast.

New York Post Office Leads.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Postal receipts it the fifty largest post offices in the month of May aggregated \$7,366,716, as compared with \$6,640,748 in the corresponding month of 1906. This is an increase of more than \$725,000. The New York Post Office led the procession with receipts of \$1,582,838, against \$1,430,580 in May a year ago.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quintine, Similarly named remodies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Table; is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red levering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 20c.—Ads.

HER HISTORY UNFOLDED IN HER SUIT AGAINST W. E. D. STOKES.

She Relates How She Met the Rich New Yorker and Describes His Alleged Relations With Her-Says She Called Herself "Mrs. Randolph" to Please Him

The story of the ruined life of a country girl who left a farm in Illinois for the cities was told by Lucy M. Randolph to a jury before Justice Jaycox in the Supreme Court at Flushing, L. I., yesterday in the trial of her suit against W. E. D. Stokes for \$500 a month for the support of her child, of which she declares Mr. Stokes is the father, and for \$4,500 which she says is due in back payments. The boy was born on October 25, 1902, and until June, 1904, the plaintiff says, Mr. Stokes provided for both the boy and mother. The sunny haired boy sat all through the session of court in his nurse's arms, but unwilling, for all of the time he struggled to get down and play.

That the plaintiff has no legal right to

the name of Randolph she reluctantly admitted when pressed by Col. Abe Gruber, Mr. Stokes's attorney. She said finally that it was a name Mr. Stokes selected for her. It suited his fancy, she said, and "Mrs." prefixed seemed not only to help hide her identity, but was also more dignified and in a measure served to cloak the relations which she said existed between her and Stokes. Her true name is Lucy Mae Ryley, and she was born near Quincy, Ill., in 1879.

At the conclusion of the direct examina tion Col. Gruber moved to dismiss the action on points of law, volunteering to argue the matter before beginning his cross-examination. Not only as a matter of law but in the interests of decency, he said, he wished as far as possible to save

said, he wished as far as possible to save the witness and those concerned from scandal and humiliation. But the Court directed the trial to proceed, and it was then Col. Gruber began to search out the hidden facts of the plaintif's past.

The bringing to light of an episode in her life in Philadelphia which was the means finally of sending her to New York caused the witness to show great anguish. In answer to a series of pointed questions she finally said that she had an "unfortunate experience" in Philadelphia. The name of the man who figured in the episode was not mentioned. She did not know whether he was a member of the American Snuff he was a member of the American Snuff Company or of the tobacco trust, although she believed that he has since become a mber of one or the other.

member of one or the other.

When court opened yesterday morning there were but four jurors, but before the noon recess yesterday the required twelve, had been obtained, and George Gordon Battle, who represents Mrs. Randolph, had made his opening address to the jury. Mr. Battle outlined the relations the jury. Mr. Battle outlined the relation between his client and Mr. Stokes from the time she first came to Manhattan, in 1900. when, he said, Stokes became 1900, when, he said, Stokes became interested in her while she was living at a boarding house in West Seventy-second street, until Mr. Stokes, as the lawyer said. repudiated his alleged agreement to sup-port the mother and child. Mr. Battle declared that when the child was born Mr. Stokes "went wild with delight" over the

Immediately following recess Mrs. Randolph was called as the first witness. She gave her address as Far Rockaway and said she came to New York in May, 1900, when she was 22 years old, looking for employment. She first lived at the Hotel Monterey and shifted around to other hotels. ment. She first lived at the Hotel Mon-terey and shifted around to other hotels until she finally located in a boarding house in West Seventy-second street. While outside talking with a Mr. Barhardt one evening Stokes, she said, drove past the house and his attention was attracted to her. Later Mr. Barhardt told her that Mr. Stokes would like to meet her. She con-Stokes would like to meet her. She consented to an introduction and accepted an invitation to go driving with him. He also offered to see that she obtained employ-

ment.

"He told me of his domestic troubles," said the witness. "He said he was lonesome and despondent; that he knew a great deal of the world and that he would take care of me."

gether after this, the witness said, and he constantly spoke of his fondness for children. Their friendship led up to a children. Their friendship led up to a dinner at his own home, and it was after that, the witness declared, that Stokes began to provide for her. He advanced her from \$200 to \$300 a week, and it was at his suggestion, so she declared, that she went to the Roosevelt Hospital and had an exercitive prefer med. He raid all her exwent to the Roosevelt Hospital and had an operation performed. He paid all her expenses; and later her child was born. She also told about visiting Mr. Stokes's stock farm near Lexington, Ky., where she met Mr. Stokes's partner, Peter Duryea. After that, she said, she went to Roosevelt Hospital, where she was about three weeks, when Stokes visited her and chided her for not informing him of her whereabouts. He undertook her care again when she left the hospital, and later when she informed him that she was in a delicate condition she

nospital, and later when the most man that she was in a delicate condition she declares that he promised to take care of her for the remainder of her life.

Her child, she said, was born in an apartment house owned by Stokes in Eighty-fifth street and she testified that he was there at the time. He then promised, she said, to "support the child handsomely" and continued to allow her between \$600 and \$700 a month until the following Januand \$700 a month until the following January, when the allowance began to dwindle and finally was shut off altogether. She also testified that Stokes had told her that he inherited \$5,000,000 from his father's estate and had an income of more than \$35,000 a year. He purchased a horse and carriage for her, she said, but took it away from her later.

carriage for her, she said, but took it away from her later.

In concluding the direct examination Mr. Battle said he had considerable correspondence that passed between Mr. Stokes and his client which he would introduce later on.

Col. Gruber first asked Mrs. Randolph to give her true name and it was only after prolonged insistence that the witness

to give her true name and it was only after prolonged insistence that the witness finally did so and the explanation of why she adopted the name of Randolph.

Getting down to her life in Philadelphia Col. Gruber brought out that she was 19 years old when she went to that city to work for an uncle and later was employed as a stenographer by the American Snuff Company. In answer to other inquiries Mrs. Randolph then admitted "an unfortunate experience" in that city that caused her to seek employment elsewhere. She her to seek employment elsewhere. She denied that she had ever sued any man in that city or made a settlement with any

man.

She told about having friendly callers at the Hotel Monterey in this city when she first came here from Philadelphia and that she also made attempts to get on the stage. She also testified that a Mr. Woodside of Philadelphia called on her in a friendly way. She denied that she knew a Mr. Solomon or that Mr. Woodside paid her bills in the different hotels in New York until she met Stokes. She admitted telling Stokes of her unhappy experience in Philadelphia and she also admitted her relations with Stokes and his generosity toward her. She kept accounts in various toward her. She kept accounts in various banks, she said, but never kept any memobanks, she said, but never kept any memorandum of her balances, so she could not say that her average balance was about \$3,000, as contended by Col. Gruber. She also admitted that as Mr. Stokes's friend she sometimes entertained Peter Duryea. She admitted writing a letter to Stokes from the Ocean House at Nantasket Beach, which seed in next.

which read in part:

"I don't think you are a good manager.

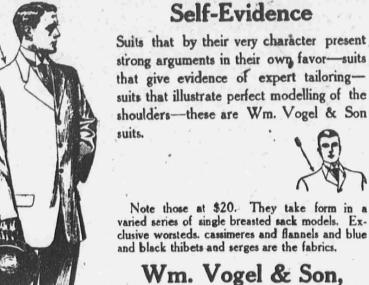
Mr. —, the sculptor, is here, and I think
I can make an impression on him and that

I can make an impression on him and that will clear the way for you."

She said she wrote this letter in jest and that the concluding portion of the missive which would explain the jest was missing from the letter. She admitted writing a note addressed to Peter Duryea and purporting to bear date of January, 1902, which read as follows:

porting to bear date of January, 1902, which read as follows:
"Will you please give this (an enclosed bill) to Mr. Stokes, as your dentist is annoying me about payment. L. M. RANDOLPH."
It is said the real sensation will come to-day when Mrs. Randolph produces the bundle of love letters.

Self-Evidence



Broadway.

SIGNAL CORPS BUSY AT CAMP. The Four Battreles Also Have a Day of

PEEKSKILL. June 11.-Another clear, sooi day has given the four batteries at State camp an exceptional opportunity for drill and they made the most of it. Major Rumbough, the United States artillery officer in command, had the batteries in individual, battery section and battalion drill this morning and followed with battallion drill this afternoon. As yet no powder has been burned. To-morrow, however, the target practice will begin, a huge canvas target having been erected to-day upon the northwestern hills

target having been erected to-day upon the northwestern hills

Capt. Burnell has kept the signal men equally busy. When the steamer Chrystenah left her berth at 6:30 o'clock this morning she carried a detail of signal men from the First Signal Corps with wagons, horses and equipment. They had left camp about 3:30 A. M. and had driven five miles over to the Peekskill dock. At Haverstraw they debarked, drove to High Tor and established there a signal station. By means of the heliograph communication has been had off and on all day. A continual haze, however, has seriously interfered with the work and most of the reading has been done through field glasses. This detail will be on duty twenty-four hours and return by steamer Emeline to-morrow. A detail from the Second Signal Corps will relieve them.

Meanwhile the work has been continued within the camp with buzzers, telephones, telegraph and wireless telegraph. A thirty foot platform has been built and will be used to morrow. To-night there was signalfoot platform has been in Peekskill reviewing the cadet battalion of the Ninth Regiment, who had been in Peekskill reviewing the cadet battalion of the Peekskill reviewing the cadet battalion of the Peekskill Military Academy; Franklin Regiment, the cadet battalion of the Peekskill Military Academy; Franklin Regiment, who had been in Peekskill Military Academy; Franklin Regiment, which was the cade the ca Peekskill Military Academy; Franklin Brooks, who established the first American newspaper in the Philippines, and D. W.

EDWIN S. HOLMES, JR.'S WEALTH Testimony at His Trial That the Mine He

Owned Half of Wasn't Worth \$1,000. WASHINGTON, June 11.—In the trial to-day of Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., on a charge of of Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., on a charge of conspiracy with Frederick A. Peckham and Moses Haas of New York in the use of Government cotton reports for speculative purposes testimony was adduced showing that Holmes had borrowed money from three loan brokers and that about the time of the alleged conspiracy he had explained his sudden accession of wealth by asserting that he had soid his interest in a erting that he had sold his interest in a d mine for \$ 0,000.

gold mine for \$ 0,000.

H. M. Destranges, State Statistician of Idaho, testified that he, Holmes and C. A. e owned equal interests in a mining perty known as the "Big Three" at sor. Idaho, and that the total value of claim in 1903 was between \$500 and \$1,000. He had met Holmes, he said, in Spokane, Wash., in August, 1905, and the latter told him that he had sold his interest for \$73,000.

him that he had sold his interest for \$73,000. Holmes had also told him that the people who had bought his stock intended to make an offer for Destranges's stock, but he had never received an offer from them Mrs. Elizabeth S. Thompson, a clerk in the Department of Agriculutre, testified that the final average figures upon which the statistician would base his conclusions upon the day of publication were set down upon the day of publication were set down upon sheets the day before, and that Holmes, who was her immediate superior at that time, had access to these sheets. She identified several of these sheets, upon which were figures in her handwriting, that of Holmes and also of Statistician Hyde.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER REMOVED. He Is William F. Comly, in Charge of Sugar Invoices -Other Charges.

WASHINGTON, June 11.-Another small shakeup in the customs appraisers stores in New York, the second since the beginning of the year, was announced to-day. William F. Comly of New Jersey, the assistant appraiser in charge of sugar invoices was removed by order of President Roose-velt. Assistant Appraiser John W. Burgess has resigned on account of ill health, his resignation to take effect on July 18 next.

The President named to-day as Comly's successor Harry E. Stowell of New York city. The President has named as Burgess's successor Frank N. Patrie of Columbia. in New York, the second since the beginning city. The President has hand as on gess successor Frank N. Petrie of Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y. He was recom-mended to the President by Secretary

FINDS ON CAPITOL DOME.

Hats. Many and Various. 13 Pennies and 38 Sparrows' Eggs in One Nest.

Washington, June 11 -Men engaged in painting the dome of the Capitol found these things in a gutter just below the top bulge of the dome: A woman's toque, four derby hats, nine ordinary straw hats, one Panama hat, thirteen pennies, a nursing bottle, two ham sandwiches and a sparrows' post containing thirty-gipt eggs.

nest containing thirty-eight eggs.

The egg discovery tends to bear out a theory that a community of sparrows, when in a thoroughly safe place, put all their eggs in one nest and get a bird of larger species to do the hatching

Movements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, June 11.-The cruiser Chattanooga has arrived at Chefoo, the collier Lebanon at Bradford, the collier Ajax at Boston, the gunboat Helena at Shanghai, the gunboat Wasp at Jacksonville, the yacht Sylvia at New York yard and the tug Tecumseh and yacht Mayflower at Wash-

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, June 11.-These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Charles G. Dwyer. Paymaster, to Wash-Capt. Charles W. Fenton, Paymaster, from Washington to Boston. Capt. Lloyd England, Coast Artillery, to Piftieth Company
Major James B. Goe. Nineteenth Infantry, from
San Francisco to Fort Reno.
First Leeut. Richard I. McKenney, Coast Artillery,
is placed on the unassigned list, Coast Artillery,
and will proceed to Fort Monroe.
Capt. Daniel J. Carr. Signal Corps, from San
Capt. Daniel J. Carr. Signal Corps, from San First to the unexpect of the control of the control

These navy orders were issued:
Lieut. Commander M. K. Reed, from the Chicago
to the Charleston.
Lieut. Commander T. W. Kinkald, from the
Charleston to home and wait orders.
Lieut. R. Stone, from Naval Academy to the
Albany, as executive officer.
Lieut. W. Norris, from the Ohio to the Kentucky,
Lieut. H. T. Winston, from the Charleston to the
Princeton. Licut. F. Morrison, from the Princeton to the

Chicago.
Ensign A. B. Reed to the Charleston.
Midshipmen T. H. Symington, C. Humphrey
and A. M. Cohen, from the Hartford, Annapolis,
to home and wait orders.
Passed Assistant Paymaster D. C. Crowell, from
Norfolk to Washington.

MACHINES FOR WEAK JOINTS

Houston St.

THE OTTENDORFER DISPENSARY SHOWS NEW APPLIANCES

Designed to Help the Rapid Convalescence of Patients With Broken Legs and Arms-First of Their kind to Be Put in Free Use Here -Common in Germany

At the Anna Ottendorfer Dispensary. Seventy-sixth street and Park avenue, the new appliances of the mechano-therapy department were shown at a private exhibition yesterday. This afternoon there is to be a formal opening, and beginning to-morrow treatment will be administered every morning from 9 o'clock until 10:30. These machines are the first to be placed in a public institution in New York

Dr. Charles H. Jaeger, who is in charge the German Hospital's orthopædic department, says that mechano-therapy is "that system of treatment which exerts action on the weak or diseased body by means of massage and medico gymnastics. The room where the thing is administered is a good deal like a gymnasium, except that around the sides where the chest weights should be there are a dozen curious machines, rigged up with weights, levers

For the broken ankle, set and convalescent, but still not to be walked upon, there is the ankle machine. The foot is strapped into a form and as the patient turns a crank the foot is forced to swing back and forth. If it's the arm that is stiff there is a mechanical sawbuck, where the patient saws imaginary wood until the doctor says quit. Another machine gives an up and down knee motion that is just like climbing stairs or a ladder.

Other machines are for hip fractures dislocated knees and the like. Pretty much all the breaks, except those of the much all the breaks, except those of the back, ribs and skull are cared for somewhere. A little German girl who was getting trial treatment yesterday runs a sewing machine in a factory. After an operation following blood poisoning the fingers of her right hand were left curled up and immovable. She was supposed to be "cured," but the dispensary people have her going through a set of hand machine exercises every day, and they say that in a month she will be using her hand at work again.

that in a month she will be using her hand at work again.

The machines are used everywhere in German hospitals, and Dr. Jaeger says that the system of Government compulsory insurance is partly responsible. The workman pays two-thirds of the premium and his employer the rest. In the interests of getting injured men back to their jobs with all possible speed and reducing the term of sick benefits, employers like the Krupps have installed mechanotherapy outfits in their own private hospitals and outfits in their own private hospitals and have insisted upon their presence in other institutions. Dr. Jaeger has some figures from German hospitals showing that the average period of convalescence in fracture cases has been reduced between 33 1-3 and 50 per cent. In getting the machines into public hospitals the United States has been beaten out by Chile, Sumatra. Egypt and Japan, besides Europe

CONTRACTOR SHOOTS EMPLOYEE Who Attacks Him With His Fists-Victim Has No Chance of Recovery.

John C. Windle, a contractor of 938 Horton place. St. Louis, was locked up in the Alexander avenue police station in The Bronx last night charged with shooting Lawrence C. Mullan, 26 years old, of 593 East 133d street, who was taken to the Lincoln Hospital in a dying condition.

The trouble between Windle and Mullan ook place at the plant of the Arctic Hygeia Ice Manufacturing Company at 518 East 132d street. Windle has the contracts for keeping the ammonia tanks in order and came on here a few days ago with several of his employees. According to other men who work for him, Windle has had trouble with Mullan for some time, due to Mullan's desire to get his pay at the end of every day's work in order that he might spend it in saloons.

Just before quitting time last night Mullan again asked Windle for money and when it was refused he went at the contractor with his fists. Windle then drew a revolver and fired, sending a bullet through Mullan's body just below the heart. Then the two men tussled around the room for fifteen minutes, the spectators fearing to interfere because of the revolver in Windle's hand. Finally the ice company notified the Alexander avenue station and Sergt. Farley and Policeman Regan were sent down. They found Windle waiting for them in

and Policeman Regan were sent down.
They found Windle waiting for them in
the door.
Mullan was hurried to Lincoln Hospital
where the surgeons said he had no chance
of recovery. He made an antemortem
statement to Police Surgeon Higgins in
which he said Windle had threatened to
shoot him before.

OHIO OIL TRUST CASE BEGUN. First of More Than 900 Prosecutions Under Valentine Anti-Trust Law.

FINDLAY, Ohio, June 11 .- The first of the nine hundred and some odd cases against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio brought by the State under the Valentine anti-trust law was taken up this morning in Common Pleas Court.

A jury was got in two hours. It consists of nine farmers and three residents of this city. The defence's leading question to the talesmen was an inquiry whether they opposed a corporation simply because it is successful.

The evidence will consist principally of documents and the trial may be concluded.

CALLED TO TAKE COOKE'S PLACE. St. George's Church at Hempstead Invites

the Rev. Phillip Kerridge.

before the week ends.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 1 .- St. George Episcopal Church vestry of Hempstead has issued a call to the Rev. Phillip Kerridge of Easton, Pa., to fill the rectorshi, left vacant by Jere K. Cooke, who is believed to have eloped with the seventeen-year-old schoolgiri Floretta Whaley.

Mr. Kerridge is married and hat two children. He is about thirty years old He has not yet scoepted the call.

High Grade Summer Suits for Men, that were \$20, \$23, and \$25, are now \$14.50. are the extraordinary price reductions through which we are bent on adjusting our stock to satisfy the adverse business conditions. They do not affect the character of the garments. It is high—in fabrics, tailoring and style.

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to \$9.00 the pair.

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JEWELRY LOST AT HOSPITAL. Complaint That Valuables of Man Who Died at Bellevue Were Not Returned.

At the request of the Italian Consul Jeneral, Count Massiglia, Supt. Armstrong of Bellevue is trying to find out what became of a diamond ring and a gold watch and chain that belonged to Louis Bruschki who died in that institution on May 18. Bruschki, who was 75 years old. was taken

o Bellevue from St. Vincent's Hospital

by Dr. Moeller of St. Vincent's on May 12

He lived at Mills Hotel No. 1. Bruschki He lived at Mills Hotel No. 1. Bruschki was suffering from heart and kidney trouble, which brought about his death.

According to Louis Fugassi, a banker of Thompson and Bleecker streets, Bruschki had the diamond ring, worth \$250, and the gold watch and chain, valued at \$150, when he was received into Bellevue. Fugassi visited him there, Fugassi told the Italian Consul-General, and Bruschki said he had taken the ring and watch into the hospital.

Supt. Armstrong said last night that two male nurses had been in charge of ward 19, where Bruschki was treated, and that he would investigate the complaint thorinvestigate the complaint thoroughly

CAVANAGH FRAUD ORDER. He's Dropped Mining Stock Now for Car-

bonie Acid Gas Power. The use of the mails was forbidden by the Post Office Department yesterday to J W. Cavanagh of 11 Wall street on account of his alleged connection with a fraudulent mining company. Mr. Cavanagh is not at 11 Wall street now, but has a desk in the office of the Progressive CO2 Power Company, at 344 Fulton street. He was not there yesterday. A young man, who is sort of secretary to Mr. Cavanagh, was sure, however, that the trouble could not have anything to do with that company, as it had no stock for sale and no literature to circulate. Cavanagh acted as agent for a short time for Patrick, Elliott & Camp, of Goldfield, Nev. The latter had Cavanagh arrested in May for the alleged larceny of \$1,600 of the company's securities, but the base was dismissed. CO₂ Power Company, at 344 Fulton street.

LAWYER THORNTON MISSING.

Gone Since Monday -- His Wife Thinks Overwork Unbalanced His Mind. Patrick M. Thornton, a lawyer, who lives with his wife and two children at 8 Troy street, Jersey City, disappeared on Monday morning and has not been seen since. He was sent about 10 o'clock Monday morning from the office of Charles P. Caldwell, 42 Broadway, where he was employed, to serve some legal papers. The papers were never served. Thornton's affairs are apparently in good condition. His wife thinks he may have become temporarily deranged as a result of overwork upon a book which he was writing. He was a man of exem-

